

## PRESIDENT PARSONS ON NEW NORMAL SCHOOL

WHY HE IS OPPOSED TO IT AT THE PRESENT TIME.

### PRESENT SCHOOL'S NEEDS

There is much the State could do to Better the One Normal School that it Has.

W. W. Parsons, president of the State Normal at Terre Haute, opposed the bill in the General Assembly of 1901, to establish a new State normal at Muncie. The question of additional normals has arisen again. President Parsons is now opposed to a system of normal schools as long as the present State Normal is not made an institution of the highest grade. He was asked for his views, and he submitted the following:

"Whether under any circumstances it is wise for a State to maintain more than one normal school is a question upon which men may with reason hold very diverse opinions. It is held by some, and probably a majority, that the State should support normal schools enough and so located as to justify it in requiring all its teachers to possess a thorough professional training, acquired under the State's own direction. Others maintain that this is impracticable and an unnecessary burden, and since it is so, that a single normal school of ample equipment and of the highest grade in every way, maintaining the highest standard of professional instruction and training, is all that a State ought to provide.

"This is a great question in itself, and it can not here and now be discussed. A demand, however, for more normal schools will spring out of the necessity for setting up a truer and higher standard than is already maintained, or will be found from the second view which requires the State to educate all of its teachers. I care only to call attention to this one fact: With 16,000 public school teachers in Indiana, 4,000 of whom leave the schoolroom every year, it would require a very great many normal schools to provide for even a limited training of all the teachers needed for the schools.

Educate as Many as Possible.

"It must be admitted, however, that the fact that it is impracticable for Indiana to provide normal schools enough for the education of all her teachers is not in itself a reason why she should not educate a larger proportion of her teachers. If this shall be found practicable. Further, the fact which I think must be admitted that two or more schools properly equipped, well located and liberally supported would induce a larger number of persons to use the facilities offered for professional education is to my mind the strongest argument in support of one or more new normal schools.

"Some good reasons can be and have been brought forward in support of the proposition to add another normal school, and then to state the conditions under which, in my opinion, the normal school or schools of the future should be established, if it shall be decided to create a system of such schools.

"The existing State Normal School is not crowded to a degree that makes more normal schools necessary at this time. The facts are these: The proper capacity of the school is 1,000 students. In the fall term we have less than one-half this number (400 at this time); in the winter term we have less than 600; the largest number ever present in a summer term was 724; the spring term gives us, with a very low standard of admission, 1,200 students. A correct standard would exclude many of these. These facts are not given as a reason why the State should not establish more normal schools, but simply to clear the ground by showing that the grounds for such action lie elsewhere. Let us proceed in the case with a clear understanding of the present situation.

Example of Other States.

"In the second place, I think we attach undue importance to the fact that many other States have two or more State normal schools. If the educational interests of Indiana require additional schools, this of itself is reason enough. Much study of many of the normal schools in States maintaining more than one leads me to question very seriously the validity of this argument.

"But now, waiving the whole question as to whether the State should enter upon the project of a normal school system, including ultimately several additional normal schools, or admitting even that this is the policy, then the practical question for us to consider is this: Upon what conditions should such new schools be established? For I think we should agree that it would be possible to add schools under conditions that would be disastrous to the common schools of the State.

"First of all, this movement should include the fullest provision for completing the one imperfect normal school plant now conducted by the State. I can think of no existing conditions that would justify the establishment of a second incomplete or finished plant of this kind while leaving the existing school in its present unfinished form. For years it has been realized that the purchase of additional ground and the erection of a new building for training schools and manual training purposes were necessary to the proper development and maintenance of the school. All the official boards of visitors for years have urged this, but as it would require in the neighborhood of \$100,000 to carry out this idea, besides increased maintenance, it has been deemed unwise until the present time to lay the subject before the General Assembly. I offer no argument on this question. A simple statement of the situation will surely command your approval of the point made.

Liberal Maintenance.

"The second condition to be observed in creating another member of the proposed system is that it should be established and maintained upon a liberal, ample basis from the start. I consider this of the highest importance. The history of almost every State in the Union that has several normal schools should be a warning to us on this point. A feeble, poorly equipped school could add nothing to the efficiency and strength of the normal school work of the State. The new school should have ample buildings, library, laboratories, manual training facilities and equipment of all kinds, for pitching and maintaining its work on the highest plane.

"To provide all this means the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars, for there is a certain completeness about an institution of this kind quite as necessary for a hundred students as five hundred. Then, too, it should be maintained liberally from year to year. If there is any kind of school in which the best possible equipment should be supplied and the best possible teaching done, it surely is in a school intended to be in every way a model for teachers. Whether Indiana is ready, from a financial point of view, to complete her present normal school and establish and maintain a second on this high plane, I do not know, but when she takes hold of the enterprise, it should be with this high ideal before her.

Unity and Harmony.

"A word on a third condition that should be observed. Additional schools should be established under such provisions as would secure general unity and harmony of thought and operation. In her normal school work thus far Indiana has occupied a somewhat unique position among the States of the Union. Her system of normal schools should be unique. The fact that her common schools are looked upon as among the best in the country, and that, first and last, her normal school has given to these schools more than 20,000 teachers, would seem some reason for preserving in her normal school system all that experience has proved valuable in her single normal school. This would be greatly conserved by putting all schools of this kind under one beauly of management.

"I mention these three things, not as objections to creating additional normal schools, because they can all be met, but as relieving for the most part the objections of many heretofore opposed to multiplying normal schools. My present position on the question can be restated in a single sentence—while candor compels me to say that I am among those who doubt the wisdom of a system of normal schools as against a single institution of the highest grade, my objections would be reduced to the minimum by fulfilling the conditions named."

Meetings of Colored People.

A large audience attended the entertainment given last night at Mt. Zion Baptist church for the benefit of the Indiana Baptist University. The entertainment was under the direction of the university chorus. The program consisted of musical numbers and papers and addresses by George L. Knox and J. H. Lott.

Chicago Policeman Killed.

CHICAGO, November 20.—Charles E. Dillon, a special policeman, employed by the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, was shot and instantly killed early this morning in the yard of the railroad company, while endeavoring to prevent the looting of a freight car by a gang of thieves. C. H. Thoran, a switchman, was arrested shortly after the shooting, and in his possession was found a number of broken car keys.

Marquise de Chamberlain Dead.

PARIS, November 20.—The Marquise de Chamberlain is dead. She was the last granddaughter of Lafayette and her life was notable for her constancy in maintaining the family's cordial feeling for America. Her eldest son, the Marquis de Chamberlain, who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, becomes the ranking representative of the Lafayette family.

People Turned Away from Firemen's Ball

A Concert Program, in Which the Bowen-Merrill Fire Was Commemorated, Preceded the Dancing.

When the Indianapolis Military Band struck up the overture last evening, every available inch of standing-room in Tomlinson Hall was occupied, and hundreds who had sought admission to the twelfth annual concert and ball given by the Indianapolis fire department for the benefit of the firemen's pension fund were turned away because of lack of room. The crowd was the largest that ever attended a firemen's ball in this city, and the floor committee deserved much credit for the prompt manner in which it did its work. It is estimated that thirty-eight hundred people were present.

The dance was preceded by a concert program of seven numbers, the feature of which was a one-act sketch, "A Night with the Firemen," written by J. Fremont

## A STAGE-STRUCK GIRL WHO LEFT A GOOD HOME

THE PATHETIC STORY SHE TOLD IN POLICE COURT.

### HUSBAND IN THE WORKHOUSE

Traveling with a Vaudeville Show as a Serpentine Dancer—Married to Gain a Protector.

There was a pathetic scene in the Police Court to-day, when Nita Matthews Suter, a seventeen-year-old married girl, took the witness chair and, with her eyes filled with tears, told Judge Stubbs of the hardships she had undergone while traveling as a vaudeville artist, and of the trouble she had experienced in protecting her honor.

The girl's husband, Harry Suter, was on trial on the charge of loitering, and on the testimony of the girl he was sent to the workhouse to serve out a sentence of thirty days and a fine of \$50 and costs. Mrs. Suter is sheltered in the women's department until a railroad ticket arrives from her mother, Mrs. Julia Dove, of Atlanta, Ga.

The story of Mrs. Suter is of a girl who became "stage-struck" and left a good home for the alluring life which is supposed to be behind the glittering footlights. She is a girl of good appearance and modest demeanor, and her gentle ways and evident sincerity won the hearts of the mayor and police.

In March, P. L. Langley's electric theater, a tent exhibition, was in Atlanta, Langley named a "serpentine dancer," and employed Miss Matthews. She practiced until the show left the city, and she went with it without the knowledge of her mother. From town to town it drifted up to Pennsylvania, where the round of carnivals was made. The girl was sick and tired of the life, but she felt that she had burned her bridges behind her, and could not turn back.

On her way to Ohio, and finally Michigan, she drifted, and the receipts began to diminish. Miss Matthews said she was insulted at every turn. Became a Snake Show.

The electric theater finally merged into a snake show, and the girl's dancing was over. She tended the snakes as the only means of earning a livelihood. In Bay City there were other shows at a carnival and the girl met Harry Suter, an employee of another "traveling aggregation." One beauly of management.

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## AMUSEMENTS



MAYBELLE TILMAM

In "The Mocking Bird," at the Bijou Theater, New York.

Theaters To-Day.

Kellar, the Magician, at 8 and 9. The Grand Vaudeville Show, at 2 and 3. The Park, "Her Marriage Vow," at 2 and 3. The Empire, "Burlesque," at 2 and 3.

A Few Individuals sat and shivered all night in the lobby of English's waiting in patience and with an unwanted supply of cash in their pockets for the box office to open. They were men who had been hit to buy seats for some of the performances of "Ben-Hur," which comes to the Bijou for two weeks beginning Monday, November 24. At 8 o'clock this morning, while the night-watchers were sending after coffee and feeling thankful that their vigil was about to end, the early morning purchasers of seats began to come. At first they came slowly, but by 7 o'clock the line was out at the curb and at 8 o'clock it was extending in a serpentine curve around in front of the cafe.

Before the box office opened, the line somewhere in the neighborhood of the public library entrance and the special policemen who had been sent to keep order in the line had their hands full. The price of seats for the entire engagement ranges from 50 cents to \$2, and it was the higher-priced seats that were in most demand when the box office opened. It is very evident that the opening night of the play will figure as a prominent event, as all of the boxes have been taken and the purchasers of seats on the lower floor include some of the most prominent people in the city. There is a belief, evidently, among purchasers of seats for next Monday night that General Law Wallace will be present, and perhaps he will be induced to say something to the audience after or during the performance.

The sale of seats to parties outside of the city has been exceptionally heavy, and Manager Miller found several hundred tickets in his mail this morning. In the line there was one man from Crawfordsville whose avowed purpose was to purchase the entire balcony for one night of the show for Crawfordsville admirers of General Wallace. For Tuesday night, December 2, the entire first floor and second floor of the theater have been bought by the Tribe of Ben-Hur, of Crawfordsville, the supreme officers of which will run an excursion to Indianapolis. They have secured a half rate on the railroads for that purpose.

The sale was so large at the window this morning that Manager Miller had the receivers of his two telephones taken down, and he notified the telephone company that he would not answer any calls. There have already been several hundred calls engaged by telephone. One woman who called up last night and bought two seats said to Mr. Miller:

"Is this the original 'Ben-Hur' play?" Mr. Miller assured her that it was. "Well, it takes two weeks to play it, does it not?"

Mr. Miller explained that the entire play was given every night, but the woman seemed to be skeptical.

"Oh, no," she said; "the real 'Ben-Hur' takes two weeks to play. No one could play all that book in a one-night drama."

In the line this morning were purchasers from many of the towns close to Indianapolis. Anderson, Muncie, Connersville, Rushville, Lafayette and other towns had representatives buying seats.

Instead of decreasing, the line of ticket-buyers increased all the morning, and at noon the line extended over half way around English's block. Most purchasers confined themselves to buying two or four seats, but there were several who bought two seats for many of the different nights. Up to noon Manager Miller estimated that nearly \$7,000 in cash had been paid through the box-office window, and Treasurer Leary was treating on the bank notes that overflowed from the money drawer and lay on the floor. Everybody was too busy to stop and pick them up.

Barrie's New Play.

Although all the accounts are not yet to hand, there seems to be no doubt that Mr. Barrie's new play, "The Admirable Crichton," just produced in the Duke of York's Theater, London, is a brilliant and complete his family to entertain the servants in the drawing room once a week. In the second act the whole establishment is erected on a desert island, and he has a chance of putting his theories into practice.

Notes of the Stage.

At the Park to-day begins the engagement of "Her Marriage Vow," a new melodrama that contains some strikingly sensational incidents.

Kirk LaShelle has decided to produce a dramatization of Henry Blossom's "Checkers" in a few weeks.

Kellar, the magician, begins his engagement at English's to-night. Kellar has a crowd of many of his old illusions with him, but he has added many new ones also, and he has great stress on a new trick, the one which he calls "The Gambling Ghost." Fully one-half of his entertainment has been secured material for Mr. Charles Leonard Fletcher, who gives imitations and other.

Fulgura, who used to own shows of his own, will be the headliner at the Grand next week. Before he was a manager he was a showman, and he has a number of other acts. Other acts on the bill will be the "Pony Ballet" by eight English dancing girls, and a woman who emceeds the show, and a clever monologue artist; "Charles Leonard Fletcher, who gives imitations and other.

Henry W. Savage and George Ade arrived in New York yesterday on the Mauretania. They came from Paris, where "Well, it takes two weeks to play it, does it not?"

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## HIGH OLD JAMBOREE OF THE SULTAN OF SULU

THE PLAYERS PAINTED TERRE HAUTE A ROBY RED.

### WHAT SOME OF WOMEN DID

Went to Saloons and Gambling Houses—Political Turn to the Story.

[Special to The Indianapolis News]

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., November 20.—Stories of the jamboree of certain members of the "Sultan of Sulu" company in this city, Sunday night, are going the rounds.

The fact that several women members of the company were visitors at saloons and public gambling rooms, and gave fantastic exhibitions of high kicking, and the arrest of Robert Lett, who had been in the cast for Colonel Jefferson Budd, while he sat at play in a gambling house, are now being made use of for political purposes.

It seems that he had quarreled with his wife, who was Romana, one of the wives of the Sultan of the play, because she would not give him money with which to gamble.

Lett Knocked Down.

It is said that in a fight which followed the controversy, a portly woman of the company knocked him down and kicked him. Lett and his wife were discharged here by Manager Braden on his arrival. An understudy took Lett's part that night.

The fact that the police department is now under a hostile impression of the Democratic mayor causes his party to be assailed for the wide-open policy, which is little different from what it was under the Republican board appointed by the Governor, and which went out of existence last September.

The Sultan of Sulu company closed its engagement at English's last night.

George Ade Gets Back.

NEW YORK, November 20.—George Ade, author of the "Sultan of Sulu," arrived from Liverpool on the Mauretania to-day.

MR. HAMLIN'S RECITAL.

The Program Which He Gave Before the Matinee Musical.

All that is lovely and graceful in song was exemplified yesterday afternoon in Mr. Hamlin's recital at the Lyceum before the Matinee Musical. The program, the audience Mr. Hamlin was remembered, and with pleasure, from his former appearance here at a May festival, but even these were not wholly prepared for a voice so winningly sweet, rich and resonant, nor a style so finished, fervent and convincing as he commanded.

Mr. Hamlin devoted the first part of his recital to certain songs of Richard Strauss, whose foremost American interpreter he was. The Strauss songs are intensely difficult, and the singer that attempts them at once challenges severe criticism, but he would be fastidious, indeed, that could criticize Mr. Hamlin's singing of them. Each and every one was the highest, most impressive, and each was dowered with a wealth of pure tonal beauty not soon to be forgotten. In this part of the program, the little song-picture, "To-morrow," was, perhaps, the most completely artistic and the most impressive. The expression of feeling. The closing line especially was rich in tenderness.

A group of English songs, some old, some new, made up the second part of the program. Each of these the singer gave his own peculiar charm, and the style to the song, as a goldsmith suits the setting to the gem, Handel's "Where'er You Walk" he invested with that delicate grace so necessary in the realization of its Elizabethan beauty. "Were I a Prince Begotten" was in high color and impetuous. In tempo; the Tschakovsky aria was melancholy of mood; "A Disappointment" was a dainty, rollicking bit, while "To My First Love" (seven years old) evoked smiles and delighted applause.

Mrs. Beacott was the soloist in the song, "The Song of the Spring," and two extra numbers, the drinking song from "Cavalleria," and a similar song by Ries, brought the recital to a bright close. The accompaniments, played by Miss Eleanor Schell, of Chicago, were in each case the very echo of the song in sympathy and beauty.

Besides the members of the musicale, there were present a number of other persons who helped to make this celebration of the society's quarterly anniversary a success.

The Philharmonic Concert.

Holmes W. Cowper, tenor, who will assist at the Philharmonic concert, December 4, will sing "Moonlight," by Schubert; "Longing," by Schubert; "Mourning Zephyrus," by Jensen; "Onaway, Awake, My Beloved," from Longfellow's "Woodings of Halloway," by Coleridge Taylor; "My Pretty Jenny," "Sally in Our Alley," "I'll Sing These Songs of Araby," old English; and "The Song of the Spring," the song in the sereade by Sych, one of the club numbers. Another club song will be "A Mile of Edinboro Town," Bartlett's beautiful arrangement. The soprano solo will be sung by Mrs. Josephine Bremnerman Edmunds. There will also be short tenor and baritone solos by H. H. Van Wie and Henry W. Laut.

A Recital by Miss Clayton.

Miss Anna Clayton, assisted by Frank Taylor, will give a recital, Monday evening, December 1, at the German House, at which the program will be as follows: Sonata in B flat, Op. 53 (L. Schytte); Rhapsody, Op. 79 (Brahms); "Sword of Ferrari" (Bullard); preludes in G and A flat, waltz in C minor, etude in B minor, etude in D flat (Liszt); Sappho Ode (Cavalleri); "Under the Rose" (Fisher); Cavalier song (Bullard); capriccio (Scazzati-Tausig); Chanson Trieste (A. G. Salmon); Waltz (Moszkowski).

THE LONDON BEER EXHIBIT.

The Indianapolis Brewing Company Has the Finest Display.

At the exhibition of bottled beers which has just closed in London, most of the European brewers were represented, as well as brewers in India, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the British colonies. Five United States breweries were represented, among which was the Indianapolis Brewing Company. A report in the London Brewers' Gazette says: "So far as putting up beers in bottles is concerned, England is well equipped to learn from the colonies, and still more from the United States. Indeed, the American beers add the artistic touch of color to the exhibition. A larger sent by the Indianapolis Brewing Company is the display put up, what with the gold foil and artistic labeling, that it resembles a perfume bottle rather than the utilitarian bottle of beer."

He Broke His Leg Because Landlord Let the Water Leak.

One of the most tedious trials of the year, in Judge Carter's court, is that of Russell J. Armstrong against John J. Cooper. Russell is suing for \$20,000 damages for injuries sustained while a tenant in Cooper's house, in Ft. Wayne avenue. The trial began eight days ago, and may drag along for the remainder of the week.

Armstrong slipped on an icy ledge on the floor in his home, due to alleged defective plumbing, and broke his leg. He is now suffering from locomotor ataxia, resulting, he says, from this injury. A great deal of expert testimony is being introduced in an attempt to show that locomotor ataxia could not have resulted from such an injury.



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In Men's Patent Leather Velour Calf or Vici Kid Bala.

These Shoes are all hand-sewed, and are worth \$8.00 to anyone.

A. S. KIMBER SHOE CO., FINE SHOES.

18 N. Penn. St. Indianapolis.



There is one thing in particular we want to tell you about—that is our easy way of tooth-pulling.

DR. COLVINGTON & WILSON, Top Floor Newton Claypool Building.

## Good Muffins

Two cups of Shannon & Mott Company's Falcon Self-Rising Pancake Flour, one cup milk, one heaping tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of sugar, two eggs; mix the ingredients thoroughly before adding the pancake flour. If richer muffins are wanted, add more eggs. Use no salt, yeast or baking powder. Falcon Self-Rising Pancake Flour is a mixed flour of the best portion of wheat, corn and rye. The flour is self rising. Sold by the best grocers.

Mr. Business Man

here's a bargain in made-to-measure

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It's a chance to get a good, substantial, perfect fitting suit at a great saving. Step in and look the patterns over.

R. E. Springsteen & Co., 9 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

EYES TESTED FREE!

SPECTACLES \$2.50

BURGHEIM'S

Washington Street

Watch Repairing

By Expert Workmen.

Cooper & Company

35 East Ohio St. (Newton Claypool Bldg.)

Pearson's Piano House

OUR SPECIALTY

FINE PIANOS

Steinway, Hazelton, Kurtmann and others. Low prices and easy terms. Write for catalogue and particulars.

The Omega Odorless

Gas Stove.

Marks a revolution in gas heating and household sanitation.

ON EXHIBITION AND FOR SALE BY

THE INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.